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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

NO SERIOUS QUESTIONS PENDING.

Washington, April 17.
Mr. Polk, Counsellor of the State Department, in a statement, says there are no serious questions pending between the United States and Japan. There were indications that minor issues arising out of the situation in Siberia, the recent trouble at Tientsin and also the Peace Conference problems would soon be amicably settled without straining relations.

HELGOLAND AND SCHLESWIG.

DECISIONS BY COUNCIL OF FOUR.

Paris, April 17.
The Council of Four has decided that Heligoland should be dismantled and as far as possible destroyed. It has also adopted the Commission's report regarding Schleswig, providing for plebiscites by the inhabitants.

THE PEACE TERMS.

FRENCH PROTESTS NOT SUPPORTED.

Paris, April 17.
In the Chamber, M. Pichon announced that the peace terms would be submitted for the ratification of Parliament when signed. Replying to protests regarding the non-publication of the terms prior to signature, M. Pichon demanded a vote of confidence, which was adopted by 369 votes to 126.

SUMMONING ENEMY DELEGATES.

Paris, April 16.
M. Clemenceau told a meeting to-day of delegates of eighteen belligerents, not included in the Five Great Powers, that the peace terms would be communicated to them. It is probable that the Austrians, Turks and Bulgarians will be summoned within a fortnight of the Germans signing.

THE PREMIER'S PEACE SPEECH.

PRESS COMMENT.

London, April 17.
The *Daily Telegraph* says:—We have no quarrel with Mr. Lloyd George's reticence regarding the peace terms. His general account of their nature will give deep satisfaction and the country may await their publication without uneasy apprehension of bitter disappointment. The Premier's statements regarding Russia have given manifest relief.

The *Morning Post* says that Mr. Lloyd George, by a feat of eloquence, has obtained a parliamentary victory, but such victories are cheap and the country will await the redemption of his pledge that peace with justice shall be obtained.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Lloyd George has brilliantly vindicated his Paris record. If any sane expectations of peace are disappointed, the fault will not lie with the Statesmen in Paris. They need confidence and support not censure and sniping.

The *Daily Mail* says the popular politician finds criticism as intolerable as a spoiled child finds chastisement. Apart from his attack on the Northcliffe Press, which was much overdone, the Premier gave little information about the Peace Conference.

The *Times*, referring to Mr. Lloyd George's attack, says it won't compete with the Prime Minister in "Parliamentary style." The paper asks what his colleagues in Paris will think of "yesterday's performance with its half truths and palliations, its *suppression veri* and *suggestio falsi*, its false analogies and cheap rhetorical effects."

The *Daily News* Lobbyist Correspondent states the Premier's speech was a triumphant success and brought joy to every liberal minded man. The labourites are delighted at its strong democratic flavour.

The *Daily News*, in an editorial, criticises the logic and practicality of the policy towards Russia and says the speech, despite its relatively satisfactory character, leaves a vague feeling of distrust. There is desperate need for a clear declaration of the terms of Peace if only from a commercial viewpoint and mere promises to keep pledges are idle.

The *Daily Express* states that Mr. Lloyd George retains the complete confidence of the nation as its chosen delegate in Paris.

IN MEMORY OF OVERSEAS HEROES.

London, April 17.
At the request of the High Commissioners, the Dean of Westminster has arranged a service in the Abbey for April 24 in memory fallen officers and men of the overseas forces.

The King and Queen have signified their intention of attending.

PREMIER RETURNS TO PARIS.

London, April 17.
Mr. Lloyd George returns to Paris this morning.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN EUROPE.

CAUSE FOR GRAVE ANXIETY.

London, April 13.
In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil, intervening in a debate, said Spain had advised that she was prepared to join the League of Nations as soon as permitted, moreover, the great majority of the neutrals attending the recent League of Nations Conference would soon become members. He said the economic position throughout Europe was calculated to cause grave anxiety, if not alarm. It was insufficient merely to send food to enemy countries; the people must also be set to work. It was essential first to settle the indemnities, as the present uncertainties were unsettling both to enemy and Allied countries. Until the former knew what must be paid, they could not take the full economic measures necessary to meet the crisis.

Continuing, Lord Robert Cecil said the blockade must be removed at the earliest possible moment. Though at present it only operated against Germany and Hungary, until the blockade was completely removed, certain control over trade to neutrals must be maintained. When all trade channels were fully freed, all the nations of the world must make the greatest effort to reestablish industrial conditions. Future alternatives were gradually increasing the chances of making a start on the road to international confidence and cooperation, therefore, if Europe was to be saved it must be by the united efforts of all countries who were associated in the war. He appealed to the Anglo-Saxon race the worldwide to respond to the call now made which was more urgent than ever before, as the whole fabric of civilisation was in danger unless Europe got back to work.

The House then adjourned.

ANARCHY RIFE AT MUNICH.

Copenhagen, April 17.
A message from Berlin states that anarchy reigns in Munich which is controlled by a "Committee of Action," numbering fifteen, headed by the anarchist Sandheimer and including two Russians. A general strike prevails and Government troops with artillery, and minethrowers are advancing on Munich and a decisive battle is expected.

The newspapers in Berlin state that the Government troops were recently defeated at the railway station at Munich where they were attempting to establish a military dictatorship.

FOOD FOR RUSSIA.

THE ALLIES' PLANS.

Paris, April 16.
It is stated from an American source that the Allies to-day agreed to send food to Russia under neutral control. The French objections to this course are expected to be overcome to-morrow and relief work will proceed rapidly under Nansen, other Scandinavians and the Swiss, on the condition that the Bolsheviks cease hostilities, as provided by agreement.

ALLIED SUCCESS IN NORTH RUSSIA.

London, April 19.
A British official message from North Russia states that Russian troops, under General Maynard successfully attacked Vojmesalmi at the south-eastern end of Lake Vigozero on April 17. The occupation of this point gives the Allies complete control of Lake Vigozero and of the main road from the south to the White Sea.

KOREA'S CLAIM FOR RECOGNITION.

Philadelphia, April 16.
A petition for the recognition of the Provisional Government of the Korean Republic has been sent to Paris by the Korean Congress here.

RABIES AT HOME.

London, April 17.
A dog has been killed at Byleet, Surrey, suffering from rabies. Muzzling is now enforced in London, Middlesex, parts of Surrey, Herts, Bucks, Berks and Hants.

LIBERAL COLONEL TURNS LABOURITE.

London, April 17.
Colonel Josiah Wedgwood has written to the Hanley branch of the Labour Party asking to be enrolled as a member. He says that after reading Mr. Asquith's speech he cannot remain a Liberal.

TRANSPORT OF POLISH ARMY BEGUN.

Paris, April 16.
The transport of the Polish Army to Poland began to-day. General Haller makes Modlin, near Warsaw, his headquarters.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

INTERPORT SPORT AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore, April 20.
In their holiday cricket match, the F.M.S. scored 61 in their first innings, Straits replying with 123.

At golf, Singapore beat Penang in an inter-port match. Humphreys of Singapore won the Malaya championship. Singapore won the inter-team match.

THE BISHOP OF SINGAPORE.

Singapore, April 20.
The Bishop of Singapore has returned from Mesopotamia.

DAYLIGHT-SAVING AT CHEFOO.

Shanghai, April 20.
Chefoo has adopted daylight-saving.

BAD TEETH AND ILL HEALTH.

PUBLIC DENTAL SERVICE PROPOSED.

Some very important recommendations are made by the Committee appointed in July, 1917, "to investigate the extent and gravity of the evils connected with the practice of dentistry and dental surgery by persons not qualified under the Dentists Act."

The Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. F. D. Acland, M.P., has made a searching investigation of the whole problem, and their findings are summarised in the following concluding paragraph of the report:—
The State cannot afford to allow the health of the workers of the nation to be continuously undermined by dental neglect. Steps should be taken without delay to recognise dentistry as one of the chief, if not the chief, means for preventing ill-health, and every possible means should be employed for enlightening the public as to the need for conservative treatment of diseased teeth.

The dental profession should be regarded as one of the outposts of preventive medicine, and as such encouraged and assisted by the State. Treatment should be rendered available for all needing it.

The present anomalous position, in which an uneducated, untrained person can practise as dentist, performing surgical operations on the teeth and jaws, doing untold damage and casting undeserved odium and dishonour on a scientific profession, is intolerable, and should be dealt with immediately.

GRAVE EVILS.

The Committee in their principal recommendations state that they are agreed that very grave evils are associated with the practice of dentistry and dental surgery by persons not qualified under the Dentists Act. These evils, it is stated, are responsible for the lowering of the social status of the profession; for the shortage of dentists; for the dental treatment of the public being in the hands of uneducated, untrained, and unskilled persons; for grave personal injury owing to lack of skill and technical knowledge; for extractions of sound and only slightly decayed teeth, etc.

Dental practice, the Committee state, is carried on by unregistered persons of widely varying grades of social standing, education, and training, ranging from

the old-standing, experienced, unregistered practitioner to the insurance or sewing-machine canvasser, the butcher, and the blacksmith. "Jaws are broken, teeth snapped, people die from unskillfully administered anaesthetics, cocaine poisoning is frequent. Sound teeth are needlessly pulled out so that false ones can be sold. Registered dentists have not increased in number during the last 15 years, and no increase is likely while dentistry is debased by the bluntness and incompetence of unqualified individuals and companies."

It is further pointed out that the shortage of dentists has been intensified during the war, that registered practitioners are very unevenly distributed and attend mainly to the dental needs of the upper and middle classes, the working classes receiving very little attention from registered dentists.

PUBLIC DENTAL SERVICE.

With a view to providing a sufficient supply of dentists and meeting the needs of the public, the Committee recommend—

An alteration of the law so as to secure the prohibition of the practice of dentistry by persons not registered.

The registration under certain conditions of unregistered practitioners.

The provision of dental treatment for expectant mothers and children under the age of 5 years.

The completion as rapidly as practicable of an adequate system of school dental treatment.

The establishment of a public dental service.

The Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education, in a memorandum submitted to the Committee, estimates that out of 8,000,000 children on the registers of elementary schools in England and Wales not less than half, or 3,000,000, are in need of dental treatment, and not less than 500,000 urgently so. In London 81 per cent. require treatment.

Certain important recommendations are also made for the training of dental students.

It is further recommended that a Special Committee be appointed to admit unregistered practitioners now in practice to registration as dentists subject to certain conditions being fulfilled; that there should be a thorough research investigation into the causes and effect on health of dental caries; that a Statutory Dental Board under the General Medical Council should be set up for the government of the dental profession; and that an annual licence fee of £5 be paid by registered dental practitioners.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 3.15-16d.

LEST WE FORGET.

Before my departure I saw with my own eyes how the Germans proceed in the sweeping-away of men. At night cordons of troops surrounded a workhouse class quarter at Warsaw, not far from the Nadwislanska Station, with loaded rifles. "Alles heraus!" (All out!) ordered a sergeant. Then occurred a tragic scene. The soldiers chose here and there those men and women whom they thought suitable, separated brothers and sisters, mothers and children, and compelled those whom they declared good for slavery to leave immediately. Thus more than 100,000 men and women were removed from the part of the country under the Government of Warsaw. Young women and girls alike are torn from their family and collected in groups pell-mell with women of evil life, with the lowest of their sex.

The most beautiful women are reserved for the officers. Deportation trains leave the country every day for Germany—Statement by an educated Pole belonging to the Government of Warsaw, published in the *Amsterdam "Telegraaf,"* reproduced *"Times,"* January 31, 1917.

V.C.'S BARREL ORGAN THREAT.

MEN UNABLE TO FIND WORK.

Corporal A. E. Jarvis, V.C., of the Royal Engineers, who was awarded the Victoria Cross for great gallantry at Jemappes on August 23, 1914, and who has been employed with the American Expeditionary Force as Assistant Chief Inspector of Engineers Transit Stores, is now out of employment, and has been so since Nov. 20, 1918.

He possesses testimonials from the American authorities and also holds a certificate from the British authorities stating that he is a superior plumber and gasfitter, and is sober and trustworthy.

Yet, in spite of his V.C. and his testimonials, he finds it impossible to get employment. He has written to the Ministry of Labour, to the Ministry of Reconstruction, to the Directorate of Lands, and to the Ministry of Munitions. All the answers say the same thing—that vacancies are rare, that no post is available, etc., etc. "My plans are quite settled," says Corporal Jarvis. "If the Government don't move I'm going to get a barrel organ, and fasten all this correspondence on the front, wear my medals, and play patriotic tunes outside Buckingham Palace. I can get six more V.C.s to come with me, too. That ought to make them move!"—*Daily News.*

ALIEN SHIP COMMANDERS.

Sir Watson Rutherford, M.P., speaking at the annual meeting of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild at Liverpool said he had been shocked to learn that since the armistice no fewer than 86 aliens had been put in command of British ships. He communicated with the Board of Trade, who referred him to the Admiralty. The latter admitted it, and gave excuses and explanations, whittling it down ultimately to six alien enemies in command of ships.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
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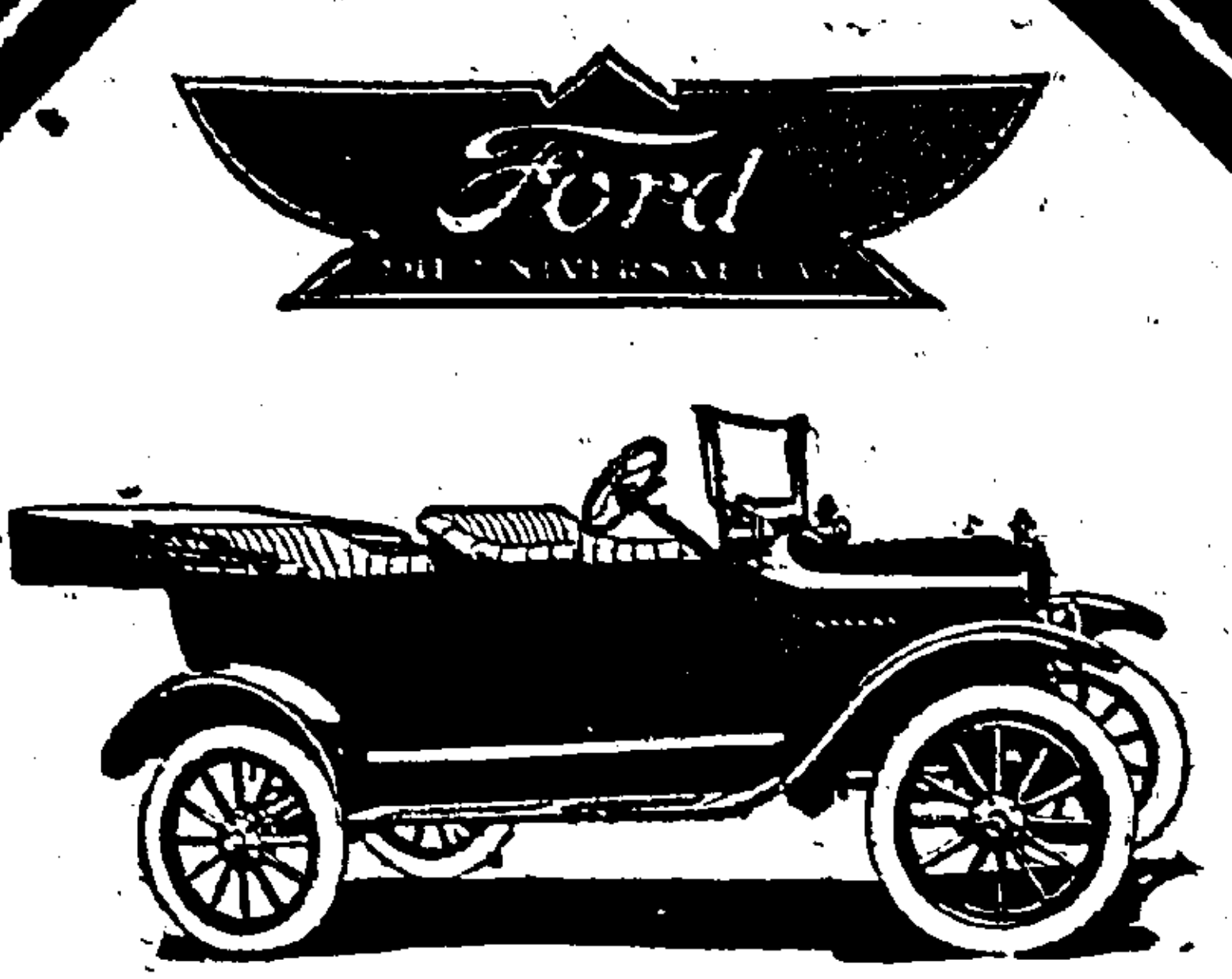
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RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

SPEECH BY VISCOUNT
KATO

"At a general meeting of the parliamentary members of the Kenseikai held on the 27th ult. at the Suiyoken, Tanshiji, Viscount Kato, the President, delivered a speech criticising the domestic and foreign administration of the present Cabinet. After condemning in the lump the Government's schemes referring to domestic administration, he passed on to his favourite topic of diplomacy. He said:—
"I know from my own personal experience that it is prejudicial to the State's interests for irresponsible remarks to be indulged in by outsiders regarding the country's diplomacy. Therefore, the Opposition being as it is, the Kenseikai is most averse to the idea of opposing the diplomacy of the present Ministry. Viscount Kato, the Foreign Minister, is kept in the dark. It is reported that he is placed in the position in which he is placed. The Minister gave quite a detailed explanation in the House of Representatives yesterday in reply to only in American but also in interpellations brought forward by Messrs. Kikera and Kato, of no laws against the entry of our party, but it is to be regretted that he was not sufficiently frank in enlightening the members on the point at issue, can be urged, independently of the fact that the Government's the Sino-Japanese Military Agreement and the supplies of arms to that country, these were mostly crowned with success. If the the doings of the preceding Government fails in the attaining Cabinet, and the present Ministry of it is not because of the lack of any may well be sympathetic previous understanding with the with in the embarrassing situation other Allies on the point it will be in which it finds itself in a very serious diplomatic blunder."

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THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

"The statement made by the Foreign Minister yesterday concerning the relations between the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and a League of Nations was entirely aside from the point raised by Mr. Kikera in his interpellation. Mr. Kikera asked whether the Anglo-Japanese Alliance would go out of existence with the formation of a League of Nations, to which the Foreign Minister's reply was that the Government did not support the League of Nations with the intention of repudiating the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. As for myself, I believe that it will be impossible for the Anglo-Japanese Alliance to continue to exist in exactly the same form as a present in the event of a League of Nations becoming a reality. At any rate, it is very important that careful study should be made as to the probable effect of a League of Nations on Japan."

THE SIBERIAN EXPEDITION.

"Regarding the question of the Siberian expedition the statements made by the Foreign Minister and the War Minister yesterday in the House of Representatives in answer to interpellations by members, when comparatively studied, create the impression that a lack of uniformity exists in the Government's policy towards Siberia. The original object of the Japanese expedition—the rescue of the Czech-Slovaks—has already been accomplished, and yet there are still 26,000 Japanese troops exposed to the severe climate of Siberia. It may be mentioned that at first the number of troops to be dispatched to Siberia was fixed at 7,000 in accordance with America's suggestion, and that this number was subsequently increased to 15,000, which has been reduced to the present 26,000. Asked why these troops are stationed in Siberia, the Government declare that it is for the purpose of maintaining order. But how does it propose to maintain order in Siberia, and why must Japan preserve order in that region? If the object the Government has in view is to protect the railways or to protect the Japanese residents from harm, all well and good, but as to the declared object of maintaining order, and far in the interior of Siberia too, it is open to grave doubt whether such a duty properly devolves upon the Japanese troops. According to a decision reached by the Council of the Five Great Powers at Paris on January 21st, the Powers recognise Russia's right of transferring her own affairs without direction or interference from the other Powers, and disavow all intention of supporting one Russian party against another. It affirms that the Powers concerned chiefly aim at assisting Russia to extricate herself from the present national crisis, thus bringing peace to that country. To this decision Japan was an assenting party. In the course of his statement in the Diet yesterday, Lieut.-General Tanaka, the War Minister, suggested that Japan's object was to assist the Russian moderates against the Bolsheviks. On the other hand, we had Viscount Okada, the Foreign Minister, explicitly declaring that Japan had absolutely no intention of interfering in Russian domestic administration. These statements from two members of the same Cabinet do not hang together, and bear witness to lack of uniformity of the Government's policy. In reference to the annihilation of the Tanka detachment, the explanation offered by the Government is rather ambiguous regarding the distance of the scene from the railway as well as the circumstances under which the force came into collision with the Bolsheviks. "What was most jarring to the ears of his listeners was the War Minister's statement that the American troops rejected Japan's request for co-operation, and his admission of the fact that disagreement of view exists between the British and Americans at Blagovestchensk. It is to be questioned whether the Minister's explanation is correct. If there really exists such disagreement of views between the Allied troops it will be a very serious diplomatic question. It is reported in the Japan Advertiser that when

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Lieut. General Oi, Commander of the 12th Division operating in Siberia, applied to Major-General Graves for co-operative action, the latter referred the matter to Lieut.-General Yuhl, Chief of the Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Force. Lieut.-General Yuhl was in possession of no information for determining whether the Russians referred to were really Bolsheviks or not, and asked the American General not to take any action until further notice. This news was published by the Advertiser on the strength of a statement said to have been made by Major-General Graves to a representative of the journal. It is observable that a section of the Japanese or the Japanese Press are prone to indulge in attacks upon Britain and America, who are powerful and friendly Powers, by employing indiscreet language without justifiable reasons. In asserting their legitimate rights or in disputing the point affecting their country's honour by means of reasonable arguments, the Japanese need not show any hesitation, nor are they called upon to be over-anxious about the feelings of the other Powers. Strict guard must, however, be kept against impairing the diplomatic relations with the other Powers by giving full scope to their imagination.

DE VALERA'S ESCAPE
FROM PRISON.SINN FEINER'S REMARK-
ABLE TALE.

Paris, February 23.—Mr. Kelly, the Sinn Fein delegate, now in Paris, relates the following tale regarding the escape of De Valera from Lincoln Prison:—

After the midnight arrest of De Valera near his home at Graystone, he, with twelve comrades, was sent to Lincoln Prison, other Sinn Feiners being distributed in order to avoid concentration in one jail.

On account of De Valera's importance, the strictest watch was maintained upon him in prison. No friend or relative was allowed to see him or his comrades, and they were permitted to write and receive weekly only three letters each. The most stringent censorship was maintained over their correspondence, and both incoming and outgoing letters had to pass through London for inspection. It can be seen, therefore, that it must have been most difficult to get into communication with De Valera with a view to his escape.

After the general elections were over a meeting of the Republican members of the "Irish Parliament" was held on January 7th and another a week later, at which the matter of the Irish prisoners was discussed. A committee was appointed to take charge of the question of the release of their incarcerated comrades, and the first result of the committee's activity was the escape of De Valera.

The committee selected a number of men who had been proved faithful in the past and not tainted in case of gunplay. Their first task was to survey the prison, and to discover the possibilities of a possible escape. The prison is an isolated part of the town, the rear looking out on a large open space, and just outside the back gate was a small patch of ground on which the prisoners were allowed to exercise under the supervision of guards. This space was surrounded by a series of barbed wire entanglements.

Several armed warders watched the prisoners while out, and at times a force of military surrounded the prison. Because of this military force it was decided that it would be unwise to try and rush the place for fear of loss of life and the probable death of Valera.

The next move was to communicate with De Valera, which was very difficult. One Sinn Feiner, however, started working on a garden plot of which there were several near the prison. He attracted De Valera's attention one day by a Sinn Fein song in Irish, in which he told the leader of the attempt to be made to rescue him.

The warders' suspicions were not aroused, because it was not uncommon for Irish workmen to be about the prison.

This man appeared again several days later, and again sang the ballad in which he told De Valera that the back exit from the prison was the most feasible, and asked the leader to secure possession of the key of the gate.

"An impression of the key was secured," said Kelly, "but I am not quite sure of the method. I presume it was the same as the one employed by McKelvie once, which consisted in making a paste of bread and soap and then distracting the warders' attention while the key was slipped into the paste for a second.

"This impression was wrapped in paper with a stone and thrown to the singer in the garden plot."

While this was going on four Sinn Feiners escaped from the prison, and this caused the authorities to double the guards of all jails and postpone the release of De Valera. In Lincoln the prisoners were counted continually and the strictest watch was maintained. The sentries about the rear of the prison were a grave menace to the plans.

The committee tried to find girls in the neighbourhood who

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16 QUEEN'S ROAD

GENERAL NEWS.

could be employed to influence the guards, but they did not know any, so finally they telegraphed to Dublin for two handsome young women, both highly cultured University graduates, who dressed themselves as shopgirls and crossed the Channel. These girls deliberately sought to flirt with the other guards and soon came to know most of them.

De Valera was informed by a letter that February 23rd was the date set for his escape, and the procedure was outlined as much as possible. This little tale had been arranged for just such an emergency before De Valera was imprisoned.

On the eve of that day four motorcars, packed with Irishmen, were sent cruising about the country round Lincoln to serve as decoys for the police.

At four o'clock in the afternoon of February 23rd the prisoners were brought in from exercise. They then had a period of three hours for exercise about the prison before they were locked up for the night.

At dusk, shortly after four o'clock, the Irish girls appeared and enticed the guards away from the rear of the prison as far as possible. Then the two Sinn Feiners quickly cut a path through the barbed wire. An hour later De Valera, with MacGarry and Milroy, sauntered to the back gate.

Their friends without crept up and opened the gate with the false key, while the sentries "spooned" with the girls. A motor was waiting, and De Valera was soon whisked away to London, while the police chased the decoy motors.

Asked where De Valera now was, Kelly replied—"I cannot say, but he will be here on time when wanted."

MASKS NO GOOD FOR FLYING. Sir James Crichton Browne, speaking at the annual meeting of the Royal Society, said that most recent researches went to show that the influenza organism and toxin passed readily through a porcelain filter. If that were so, any mask that could be worn to exclude them from the mouth and nostrils would be no more efficacious than would be the erection of a barbed wire fence to shut out the flies.

PEACE DEMONS.

Proposals for celebrating the signing of peace by bonfires throughout the country were approved recently at a meeting of members at the House of Commons. Sir J. G. Butler presiding. After an address by Canon Rawnsley, a resolution was passed unanimously supporting the scheme and forming a general committee to carry it out. Canon Rawnsley was appointed general secretary, a number of members of Parliament and others interested were appointed joint hon. secretaries to act for particular localities. It was decided that the Overseas Club, which organised a demonstration throughout the Empire on Coronation Day, and Sir R. Baden-Powell, on behalf of the Boy Scouts, should be invited to co-operate. It was agreed that stringent restrictions should be placed on the consumption of coal, wood, etc., for the bonfires, and that flares and rockets should be the general means of illumination. Mr. Brock, who attended the meeting, gave a demonstration of the effect of a deck flare, which was lighted in the grounds of St. Thomas's Hospital, opposite the terrace of the House of Commons, and brilliantly illuminated the whole neighbourhood.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1919.

WHAT'S WRONG IN EGYPT?

During the past fortnight the cables have been full of news regarding the disturbances in Cairo. The Egyptian situation has undoubtedly been very serious, collisions being recorded between the British troops and the mob, and a systematic attempt made to massacre the Armenians. There have been scenes of popular excitement, leading up to regrettable consequences at Cairo and Alexandria. Reading between the lines, we have no doubt that Egypt is at present being surged by a wave of sedition. The Egyptian Nationalists seem to be the arch-enemies of the British, and Reuters Agency a week ago told us that there was a fear that the troubles in Egypt, which were fomented at the beginning entirely by Nationalist sentiment, might take a religious turn and that the native tribes might declare a holy war against the British. Side by side with this we read that the Sultan, in a proclamation glowing with patriotic fervour, recalled the merits and good government of their great grandfather, Mahomed Ali, who ascended the throne when the population were the prey of Governor's extortions. We confess that we do not like the tone of this manifesto, and it is possible that before the situation in Egypt grows better it may become worse. It was expected that the release of the four deported Nationalist leaders would calm the passions of the Egyptians, but although we are told that the news of the release of the deported leaders sent all Cairo into an ecstasy of joy, the situation later became more acute. Egypt has always been a hotbed of unrest. No one with an impartial mind can deny the benefits which the British have bestowed upon the country during the last thirty-five years. The British have made out of this poverty-stricken, debt-laden land, as well as out of the desolate Soudan, a prosperous State, with considerable budget surpluses every year. He must be blind who does not see what the British have wrought in Egypt. The gates of Justice stand open to the poor; the streams of prosperity and education flow through the land. The Earl of Cromer's success in Egypt was attributed to his clear head, his energy and the tact with which he overcame the difficulties caused by the opposition of the Egyptian Government, by the religious fanaticism and moral apathy of the population. The Nationalists in Egypt are anxious to see the country freed from foreign influence. The Germans during the war have distributed pamphlets throughout neutral countries arguing that Great Britain has prolonged her occupation of Egypt from year to year in violation of her solemn promises which she gave to the other Powers that she would evacuate it as soon as the Arabi rebellion had been quelled, and that the administration of the country has been conducted from the beginning to the present date with a view to Great Britain's own selfish interest. That is the kind of rubbish served up to discredit Britain's beneficent rule. All the reforms which the British have effected in Egypt have been carried out in the face of tremendous difficulties. All kinds of prejudices have had to be overcome, visitations of cholera and plague have had to be met, and unusually high or low Nile have had to be controlled. Lord Milner has justly remarked that the reforms have not been carried out owing to good luck but in spite of bad luck, and there can be no greater libel than to say that in bringing order out of chaos, the British Advisers of the Khedive have sought their own interest to the disadvantage of others. We appear to be suffering in Egypt from the same wave of extremist propaganda that has manifested itself in India. Agitators, with no real concern for the well-being of the country, play upon the feelings of the ignorant masses, inciting them to mad deeds. Many of these mischief-makers—most of them, indeed—are men with a smattering of Western learning, who dazzle the ignorant with their veneer of knowledge. As in India, so in Egypt—the leaders of revolt are the ones to whom the British have brought the advantages of education. In the one case as in the other, despicable creatures turn what was designed as a blessing into a means of causing strife and disorder. Such is all too often the reward of the culture-bearer.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

NO LONGER FRIENDS.

Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Northcliffe are quite evidently not the good friends that they were some time back. There have been very many indications recently that the latter has repented somewhat of the part he took in getting Mr. Lloyd George hoisted into the Premiership at the expense of Mr. Asquith. Whether it is because the self-considered All Highest of the British Press has found the Premier not the type of man to do everything demanded of him by the *Times* and the *Daily Mail* we do not know, but Lord Northcliffe has in the past few months been saying some nasty things about Mr. Lloyd George. Not many weeks ago he contributed a lengthy article to one of his own papers, the *New Illustrated*, in which he spoke of the Premier as "a political chameleon" and, in dealing with the difficulties which Mr. Lloyd George would have in maintaining harmony in the Cabinet, said these difficulties would be "especially trying for one in whom that high moral courage which enables a man to stand alone is not a distinguishing quality." Elsewhere in the same effusion, Lord Northcliffe referred to Mr. Lloyd George as a man without wide knowledge, whose mind is not fertile with large ideas, and as one who depends greatly upon others. The whole point of the article, leaving out the bitter personal jibes, seems to have been to show that Mr. Lloyd George would be thrown upon his own resources in dealing with the peace problems, and that it was doubtful whether he had the ability to carry through the task according to Lord Northcliffe's conception of how it should be done.

THE PREMIER'S RETORT.

Mr. Lloyd George has stood a good deal of this sort of thing, but he has apparently now had enough, for in his speech in the House of Commons, dealing with the peace issues, he has given Lord Northcliffe a nasty smack. There is no doubt as to whom the Premier referred to when he spoke of the attempts of "certain newspaper owners, suffering from a diseased vanity, to sow dissension between the Allies. But the hardest knock of all was Mr. Lloyd George's declaration that "the *Times* is a three-penny edition of the *Daily Mail*," despite the fact that on the Continent it is regarded as the semi-official organ of the Government. As the Premier says, that only shows how long an old tradition takes to die. We have seen the same sort of thing even in Hongkong. Well, Lord Northcliffe has asked for all he has got. The Empire, thank goodness, has enough sanity left to prefer Lloyd George's guidance to that of Lord Northcliffe via the *Times* and the *Daily Mail*. The Farnsworth conception of the true role of a newspaper is, happily, not that of the British Press in general. We hope it never will be. Lord Northcliffe will now have a few home truths to think over in his spare moments.

A KOWLOON NUISANCE.

We want to draw the attention of the Police in general, and our good friend Inspector Gordon in particular, to the nuisance which is being caused in Kowloon by the roller-skating craze which has seized hold of the juvenile populace across the harbour. These youngsters—boys and girls as well—literally swarm those roadways which are tar-macadamised, and the pavement, and are to be seen in strings of ten or a dozen swishing along at an alarming pace. They interfere with pedestrian and vehicular traffic, and are a danger to themselves and others as well. They make an unholy noise, too, which is increased by the fact that some of them shout about ringing hand-bells to indicate their joy. Now, we like to see youngsters enjoying themselves, but it will be admitted that on streets ought not to be turned into skating rinks. If proper place cannot be provided for these joy-seekers, at any rate they should, for their own safety and the comfort of residents, be told off to the less busy roads, somewhat further away from occupied houses. The matter needs looking into, anyhow.

DAY BY DAY.

TALENT IS OF NO USE TO THE MAN WHO HASN'T THE COURAGE TO USE IT.

A rather curious story is current in connection with a Chinese, who committed suicide by drowning himself, opposite the Ming Yuen Hotel at North Point. When the body was recovered by the police it was found in a prone position in shallow water, but it is stated that the man stood in the water for some two hours with his arms folded, with a crowd of Chinese looking on, before finally drowning himself.

A quantity of stolen silver was found on the person of a Chinese in Kowloon who admitted to the Police that he took it from the Kowloon Docks. Inspector Gordon informed Mr. G. N. Orme to-day that he had interviewed Mr. Duncan, of the Docks, who said that the soldier was similar to that used in the Docks, but he could not say with certainty that it was stolen from that place. Mr. Orme sentenced the thief to six weeks' hard labour.

In the last few days a pilgrimage was made by numerous Chinese to Shekwan to a temple which is held in high reputation among the followers of the Buddhist faith. A serious accident which resulted in the loss of six lives is reported to have occurred on Friday. A number of pilgrims were passing over a trestle on a wooden bridge on their way to the temple, when it collapsed under the great strain, and five of the Chinese who were thrown into the water were drowned.

A struggle between a Chinese revenue officer and another Chinese took place in Bonham Strand West yesterday. The Chinese had two canvas parcels containing 32 tins of illicit opium which he attempted to get rid of by throwing it away, when he saw the imminence of capture. An Indian constable came up and with his help the unwilling captive was tamed down and brought to the Police Station. Mr. G. N. Orme, who tried the case to-day, was informed by the Chinese that the wrong party had been arrested. The revenue officer received the drug from another Chinese, and as he was a witness to this transaction, he informed the Indian constable, who turned round and arrested him. The evidence which the Magistrate heard convinced him of the falsehood of the prisoner's statement and he passed sentence of a \$3,500 fine, or, in default, one year's hard labour.

GENERAL NEWS.

HELPED TO FIND LIVINGSTONE. A distinguished personality has been removed by the death of Dr. Brizstocke, of Soole. He entered the Navy as a surgeon, and was on the ships which were engaged for some years in the suppression of the East African slave trade. He accompanied the expedition which found Livingstone, with whom he spent some time.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

It was announced in New York on Feb. 19th that Mr. Ernest Alexanderson, an American inventor, had perfected a device which makes it possible for wireless telephonic conversations to be held between New York and New Zealand. The device is said to assure perfect audibility over a distance of about 12,000 miles.

JOURNALISTIC DEAL.

Mr. Walter Runciman has concluded negotiations for the purchase of the *Field*, the *Queen*, and the *Law Times*, and the transfer will be completed in April. Mr. Runciman, who is also the largest shareholder in *Land and Water* and *Flying*, told a Press representative that there would be no changes in the personnel. All the journals will maintain their features, but a number of authoritative contributions will be introduced.

CURRENT COIN.

[BY "MERCARTUR"]

Our Japanese friends have been complaining bitterly of the attempts made by the Chinese merchants to imitate their trade marks. I mentioned some time ago how laconic these Japanese manufacturers were when interviewing their Government, urging upon them the necessity of insisting that China should equip herself with a Trade Marks Ordinance. It is the old, old story of the pot calling the kettle black. People in glass houses should not throw stones, or, as the Chinese saying goes, "Clean the snow from off your own doorstep before you try to clean your neighbour's." It is universally acknowledged that in the matter of infringement of trade marks the Japanese are not like Caesar's wife. I recently recorded the hullabulloo that merchants in Burma and India have raised on the brazen and most impudent attempts in copying British trade marks.

At the recent meeting of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce, Mr. F. L. Toulmin, the Chairman, referred to this evil. He said: "Several instances of attempts in Japan to imitate well-known trade marks have recently come to light. A short time ago Mr. F. F. Crowe, C.M.G., of the Department of Overseas Trade, passed through Singapore on his way home from Japan and advantage was taken of his short stay in Singapore to place before him a few concrete instances. Mr. Crowe was provided with specimens by way of evidence and he has undertaken to deal with the matter upon his arrival in London; he has also written to his assistant in Tokyo on the subject.

As a matter of fact, the conditions which obtain in India regarding the protection of importers whose trade marks have been infringed are very different from those holding in the Far East except in Hongkong. For instance, any importer in India who has reason to think that some one else is copying his trade marks has only to go to the custom house, furnish a suitable bond, and he can then stop all goods bearing infringing marks from coming into the country. There seems to be nothing like this in Penang and Singapore, and at the recent meeting of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce it was complained that the practice was very rife in Singapore.

Brokers who are propagators of false rumours, take note. The Metropolitan Police Board at Osaka is reported to have summoned the inventor of a rumour on the Osaka Stock Exchange that a certain firm had dishonoured its bills. This has struck terror into the hearts of the speculators, who are getting cautious, however, lest they should be arrested by the Police for propagating false rumours. In Hongkong any such action by the Police would be hailed with delight by investors and speculators. It would incidentally be interesting to know the powers of the Captain Superintendent of Police. False rumours of dividends, bonuses and extraordinary profits are the stock-in-trade of some brokers.

The formation in London of a million pound sterling company whose object will be to encourage better commercial relations between Great Britain and the markets of the Levant is a gentle reminder of the chances now open in that part of the world for every industry connected with the vast work of reconstruction which is to embrace the globe at the conclusion of peace. Not only Great Britain but all the European countries look forward to a great revival of trade in the Near East. There is abundant money to-day in the Levant, and commercial, have produced one of the most peculiar results in the Levant. The main facts about the Levant are that the countries composing its territories buy yearly about half a billion dollars worth of goods.

DR. FORSYTH.

PRESENTATION AT K.C.C.

The approaching departure of Dr. C. Forsyth was the occasion of a good-bye gathering on Thursday evening at Kowloon Cricket Club, of which Dr. Forsyth has been president for the past nine years.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell, vice-president of the Club, addressing the gathering, said: "Gentlemen.—We have met here to-night to bid farewell, for a time at any rate—and we earnestly hope that the time will be short—to our genial President, Dr. Forsyth. As you all know and regret, the Doctor's health has unexpectedly broken down and he has been ordered away to California. I am sure we all feel we could not let him go without showing him some small mark of our esteem and regard. Dr. Forsyth has always taken the keenest interest in all the activities of the Club. He has worthily represented it at every game except, I believe, bowls. But more than that gentlemen, he has for some nine years now been our President, and has helped to guide our destinies with unerring tact and unerring tact and unerring success. When he took control we were in debt, now our assets exceed our liabilities by \$5,000. (Applause.) I need say no more. Dr. Forsyth, on behalf of the members I ask you to accept this tie-pin as a token of our regard and affection, and we wish you a good voyage, a good holiday, a speedy recovery and a speedy return. Our best wishes to you and Mrs. Forsyth. (Applause.)"

Dr. Forsyth was the recipient of a novel tie-pin of gold and platinum. Rising to respond he was greeted with hearty applause. He said he had always taken keen interest in the Club. Speaking of the track around the cricket ground he said if they could remove that all future inter-club matches would be played there. For whatever had been accomplished during his tenure of office credit was due to the members of the committee, he had been a mere figurehead. As long as they liked to pull together the Club would go on thriving. He would like to mention some of those who had worked so hard for the Club in the past: Messrs. P. R. Wolf, R. E. Lindsell, L. J. Blackburn, J. P. Robinson, D. J. McKenzie, D. Neilson, G. Duncan, W. Stewart, A. O. Brown, J. H. Mead, C. W. Jeffries, D. Harvey, S. E. Green, Shroff, and J. Hyde.

He hoped to be back before the end of the next cricket season. In concluding he wished the Club every success. He was sure the Club would become the finest cricket club in the Colony, if not in the Far East. He thanked them very much for their kind words and handsome gift.

On the invitation of Mr. P. R. Wolfe the health of Dr. and Mrs. Forsyth was enthusiastically honoured.

The outstanding feature of the past week's work on the Stock Exchange has been the mail gangle in Shanghai cotton shares. Indiscreetly circulated rumours in Shanghai, we are told, of "shorts" in Kung Yik having been cornered for June, drove these shares from Taels 23½ to Taels 31. Similar whips have been employed to raise Yangtze goods from Taels 10.60 to Taels 12.30, and in both these shares a very large speculative business has been done for June, suggesting a query as to who will carry the "high-priced" baby.

High freight rates have discouraged the matting trade of Hongkong. As a consequence less of the straw is under cultivation as farmers are cultivating crops showing more immediate profit. The curtailment of cultivation has, however, kept the market fairly steady. Continued decline is shown in export since 1912, a normal year, when 526,500 rolls were exported. In 1916 the export had fallen to 107,332 rolls and to 98,333 rolls in 1917. Of 1917's crops the United States of America took 70,996 rolls against 38,873 in 1916. Great Britain took 23,800 rolls and Europe 3,977 rolls respectively in 1916. Of the U.S. trade 45,000 rolls come from South China and 24,000 from Indo-China. Last year Hongkong exported 2473,342 worth of matting.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

General Diaz, the Italian Generalissimo, says it was Marshal Foch who conceived the idea of an identical commemorative medal and ribbon for all the troops of all the Allied and Associated Powers who took part in the war. The design of this medal is still under consideration. The Marshal wants it to be of a symbolical character, and the ribbon should be a combination of the colours of the Allied nations.

Colonel Bristow, of the Royal Air Force, in the course of a speech in London said that he inspected recently in London an aeroplane which was provided with ninety two armchairs in rows of four each. The new flight regulations applying to military and commercial air machines would be published as soon as they were ready. It was anticipated that private flights would be resumed early in April.

If the production of "talking pictures" is now a commercial proposition, as it is said to be, this will mean a new embarrassment for the producer of films. It was discovered quite a long time ago that film actors must be careful of their language whilst at work—expert "mouth readers" gave quite alarming accounts of what was really being said by figures in some productions—but if words and speeches have now to be built up to synchronise with action all the quantities of the stage author and actor will have to be called into service. A standard will be set that may well mean the undoing of some of the most successful dumb-show cinema actors.

"The Huns love us dearly," writes a correspondent at Cologne, "because we save them from themselves. Also they think us wealthy, because we tip waiters. Every time I go to the municipal baths there is a crowd of Huns waiting, and I always go in front of them. Makes them furious, but if they give the attendant half a mark I dare say it wouldn't happen, unless I drill as I saw a proper English father go blimey do. As a Hun was going into a vacant bathroom he pushed in front with indecorable contempt, and said: 'Ere, 'oo won the bloody war? It does them good occasionally to push them off the pavement, and what fills them with surprise more than anything else is to pull them up by the ear in a tram to let a woman have their seat.'

THE WUCHOW INCIDENT.

DISTRIBUTION OF GRATUITIES.

Under the terms of settlement in connection with the assault committed by Chinese soldiers upon His Majesty's Consul at Wuchow and upon the Consular constable on February 20th, the sum of \$10,000 was payable by the Kwangsi authorities. His Majesty's Minister at Peking has directed the apportionment of the sum as follows:—

Both Mr. Wyatt-Smith and Mr. Groves with their families have as a result of their experiences to proceed home on leave this year, and the sum of \$2,500 and \$1,800 are granted to them respectively for their expenses.

A gratuity of \$400 is granted to the Consulate writer Kung Siao-chiang, in consideration of the valuable services rendered by him in connection with the assault.

A gratuity of \$150 is granted to the Consulate Tingchi, Siao Kwei-ching who came to the Consul's and Constable's assistance at the time of the assault and received injuries in consequence thereof.

A gratuity of \$150 is granted to Su Ah-muk, a cottager living near by, who at great personal risk, endeavoured to persuade the soldiers from continuing the assault.

The remaining \$5,000, to be devoted to charitable work in Wuchow, has been divided equally between the Wesleyan Mission Hospital and the Stout Memorial Hospital.

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EASTER.

SERVICES IN THE
CHURCHES.

The great Christian festival of Easter was fittingly observed by special services in the Churches of the Colony yesterday.

St. John's Cathedral.

The Bishop of Victoria presided interestingly at St. John's Cathedral yesterday morning. His sermon came to hand no little for participation in full in this issue. His text was the Resurrection and in the course of his remarks he said:

The fact of the Resurrection united the believers in one brotherhood and fellowship; they were of one heart and soul. The Holy Communion was a sacrament of fellowship with their Lord and with one another, and none save the excommunicated, thought of attending themselves. We have at last discovered the lack of this fellowship in the Church of England. The report of the Archbishop's Committee on Evangelistic work says: "The lack of fellowship within the Church is at once a cause of stumbling to those without and a source of weakness to those within. . . . The idea of the Church as a fellowship is almost non-existent. Men do not see in the Church a brotherhood where those who worship together regard themselves as belonging to one family in Christ. . . . There is a widespread impression that the Church is the Church of a class, of Capital rather than Labour. . . . and there are questions of Church administration, such as the present system, which many feel to be one of the greatest hindrances to Church attendance." We must resolutely face these alleged hindrances to fellowship so far as they apply to Hongkong. If dealt with in a right spirit we need not fear loss of revenue, but even if such were involved, better a poor church with Christian fellowship for all classes than a rich one without it. Further, we must do all in our power to promote fellowship with all who serve our Lord, whether they belong to our fold or not. I hope when the time comes for the celebration of the looked for Declaration of Peace, Christians in this Colony will unite in praise to God. I should like to see Roman Catholics and Protestants, Episcopalians and Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists, Anglicans and Congregationalists, and all other Christians, joining their voices in one grand chorus of praise to God and in thus preparing an atmosphere for the consideration of great questions of Unity and Reunion.

UNION CHURCH.

The Rev. Kirk Macdonald, for his sermon yesterday morning took for his text "Break forth into joy, ye waste places of Jerusalem, for the Lord hath comforted his people. He hath redeemed Jerusalem" (Isaiah 52, 9).

The preacher said on December 11th, 1919, men literally wept for joy in the streets of Jerusalem, as General Allenby entered by the Jaffa gate. The Sheikh in charge of the Mosque of Omar cried out, "Praise Allah! the British have come. Now we can

live in peace and tranquillity. The long-drawn strain was over, and in the transport of relief only such words as those of his text and those round about it would fit the occasion.

The ruined foundation wall which was all that remained of Jerusalem's glorious temple had been known for many a generation as "the wailing place of the Jews." To-day, they were told that the wailing place was deserted. The Jew was about to go back to his native home.

Under whatever political oversight or arrangement it was, certain as any such thing could be, the chosen race was no longer to be without home and centre.

Proceeding the speaker said: A year ago the season fell earlier, Easter Sunday was the last day of March, and it found them in a serious case in respect of the great struggle then about, which was entering on its darkest phase.

Who could ever forget the grim darkness of that time and the weeks just after it, when the road to Paris was in danger and the Channel ports seemed a possible prey? He thought they ought to recall that time, for they experienced a deliverance whose magnitude and whose significance in the history of mankind would stand out greater and more impressive as future generations looked back on it.

The news of the Armistice reached them and nobody had to summon his neighbour to rejoice. The joy broke forth; nothing could have kept it back.

Concluding the Rev. Macdonald said he thought every Christian soul would say "Amen" if he said that on this Easter Day of 1919, of all that have ever dawned, it became them to raise their songs and triumphs high, for the history of the year between this Easter and last was without moral meaning if it was not a confirmation as plain and large as history could write it of the truth that power belongeth unto God only, and that His purpose of good toward the children of men was not to be frustrated by all the embattled hosts of hell. They could take on to-day the triumph songs of the early Christians and feel that their strong imagery of speech and symbol which had been wearing thin in an easy-going world had been re-stamped as reality before their very eyes. Seeing these things in the great world what man would despair of them in his own life and soul?

RECENT WILLS.

Baillie Thomas Holt Hutchison, of Crown-terrace, Glasgow, shipowner, left personal estate of the value of £1,023,812 ls. 5d. Sir Alexander Oliver Kildell, of Craiglockhart, Glasgow, and Bavelaw Castle, Balerno, distiller, left personal estate of the value of £470,641 14s. 10d., of which £142,287 is in War Bonds. Mr. William Thompson Crawshaw, of Caversham Park, near Reading, co. Down, left estate of the value of £230,200 ds. 7d., of which £224,936 2s. 3d. is net personalty. Lieut. George William Sparrow, of Alhambra Hall, near Shrewsbury, killed in France, left £144,743.

THE JUVENILE SOCIETY.

SIXTH ANNUAL SPORTS.

In the presence of a large gathering of visitors, the sixth annual athletic meeting of Portuguese children held under the auspices of the Juvenile Society took place at the Race Course on Saturday. The Band of the 18th Infantry was in attendance. The programme of the meeting consisted of 20 events, for which a big list of competitors had been entered. It was mostly a little people's meeting for most of the events were arranged with a view to their participation, and they found in them many opportunities of letting off their pent up energy. One Lilliputian athlete who came in to win a prize promptly fell asleep after his exertion and was still in blissful unconsciousness when he was carried up to receive his award. At the conclusion of the Sports, Mr. D. C. Baptista, the President of the Society, took the opportunity on behalf of it, to thank one and all and especially the prize-donors and those who had contributed in any way to make the meeting so successful. It was a great pleasure to him to preside again at the sixth annual meeting, and he trusted that somebody who had more ability would in future take up the pleasant duty and make it a greater success than it had been that day. In conclusion he called upon Miss E. da Rocha to kindly distribute prizes.

The prizes were then distributed, and at the conclusion Miss Rocha was presented with a bouquet of flowers and accorded the thanks of the Society. The results were:—

100 yards flat race, open to boys from 10 to 14—1, A. Silva; 2, H. Braga.

100 yards shipping race, open to girls from 10 to 14—1, M. Cruz; 2, H. Barros.

100 yards flat race, open to boys from 6 to 10—1, B. Gosano; 2, H. Marques.

220 yards flat race, open to boys from 10 to 14—1, J. Ribeiro; 2, A. Silva.

Half-mile bicycle race—1, Leo d'Almeida e Castro; 2, L. Rocha.

50 yards flat race, open to boys under 6—1, L. Silva; 2, P. Botelho.

40 yards open to school boys—1, F. Rodrigues; 2, F. M. Silva.

100 yards flat race, open to girls from 6 to 10—1, A. Oliveira; 2, M. Leite.

120 yards flat race, open to boys from 6 to 10—1, E. Alves; 2, J. Figueiredo.

100 yards flat race, open to girls from 10 to 14—1, C. Botelho; 2, O. Ozorio.

Three quarters of a mile bicycle race—1, F. Pereira; 2, Leo d'Almeida e Castro.

50 yards flat race, open to boys under 6—1, H. Osmond; 2, L. Ozorio.

Three legged race—1, G. Ribeiro and M. Silva; 2, G. Pinna and C. Cunha.

Ladies' nomination for adults (candle race)—1, L. da Silva; 2, B. F. Marques; 3, d'Almeida e Castro.

50 yards flat race, open to boys and girls under 6—Boys, 1, L. Barros; 2, C. Rozario; Girls, 1, C. Botelho; 2, A. Noronha.

Half mile (Challenge cup), open to boys under 16 (presented by the late Mr. J. A. de Carvalho, to be won three years before becoming the property of the competitor)—1, F. Rodrigues; 2, J. Ribeiro; 3, M. Silva.

Sack Race—1, B. Gosano; 2, G. Noronha.

One mile bicycle race—1, L. Rocha; 2, A. Silva Netto.

Team race (team of six boys)—1, G. Ribeiro's team.

Centipede race, Kowloon v Hongkong—1, Hongkong (M. Silva, captain).

All the above were handicap events.

The officials were: President: Mr. D. C. Baptista.

Working Committee: Mr. M. P. Baptista, Mr. J. M. Vieira, Mr. P. Noronha, Mr. H. F. Rozario, Mr. C. da Silva, Mr. F. A. V. Ribeiro, Mr. F. L. da Silva, Mr. C. O. Baptista, Mr. A. M. O. Remedios, Mr. J. P. Castro, Mr. L. Noronha, Mr. A. V. Barros, Mr. A. F. Baptista, Mr. S. A. Marcel, Mr. A. F. Remedios, Mr. V. F. d'Azevedo.

Referee: Mr. C. M. S. Alves.

Starter: Mr. A. J. V. Ribeiro.

Handicappers: Mr. T. A. Carvalho, Mr. D. C. Baptista, Mr. P. L. da

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COL. JOHN WARD.

INSISTENCE ON KEEPING
HIS COMMAND.

The announcement from Omsk that General Janin, on behalf of the French Government, had presented the Crier de Guerre to Colonel John Ward, M.P., in recognition of his gallantry at the battle of Kluvsky, on the Ussuri front, East Siberia, has come as a surprise to many people in this country. writes a correspondent to the London Daily News, not a few of whom are asking why the British Government has failed to grant him a similar decoration.

It is not known outside official circles that after raising several battalions of the Middlesex Regiment, Colonel Ward met with great opposition from some of his fellow officers in the Army. After Lord Kitchener's death an attempt was made by a group of officers to squeeze him out of his command, the contention being that they should be given preference in commands over what they termed "battalion raisers."

The opposition was carried to the War Office, and Lord Derby was deputed to smooth things over. The Colonel insisted on retaining his command, and is said to have refused a decoration as an alternative. "I would not accept even a seat in the House of Lords," he is reported to have declared.

The result was he retained the command, and with his battalion was sent out to the Far East. In October last he commanded a battalion which arrived at Zema. It was held up by Bolsheviks, who threatened violence if he did not join a strike which formed part of a plot to hold up Allied transports coming west into Siberia. Colonel Ward marched his men into the town, arrested the leader, and by his resolute action saved his battalion from being cut off.

Silva, Mr. P. A. Yvanovich, Mr. S. A. Marcel, Mr. A. V. Barros. Judges: Mr. Edward Noronha, Dr. F. M. Graca Ozorio, Mr. J. C. Barretto, Mr. J. D. Osmond, Mr. E. J. de Figueiredo, Mr. V. P. V. Ribeiro, Mr. P. Botelho, Mr. F. E. de Carvalho, Mr. A. P. Silva Netto, Mr. A. C. Botelho, Mr. M. A. de Figueiredo, Mr. J. M. V. Remedios, Mr. P. A. Xavier. Hon. Treasurer: Mr. A. J. V. Ribeiro. Hon. Secretaries: Mr. G. P. da Cruz, Mr. T. A. Carvalho.

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The Jimmu Tennen-sai was observed with due ceremony at the Court on the morning of the 3rd instant in the presence of the Japanese Emperor, the Empress, Imperial Princes, and other Court dignitaries. Following the reading of a Shinto ritual by Prince Kujo, the Chief Ritualist, his Majesty read a prayer amid the deep obeisance of all those present. A solemn function was also conducted at the mausoleum of Jimmu Tennen at Utsunomiya, Nara prefecture, in honour of the occasion, Mr. Yastuka being sent from Tokyo as the Imperial representative. Among the populace this solemnity does not prevail. In Kobe at least the day was celebrated with a good deal of alcohol.

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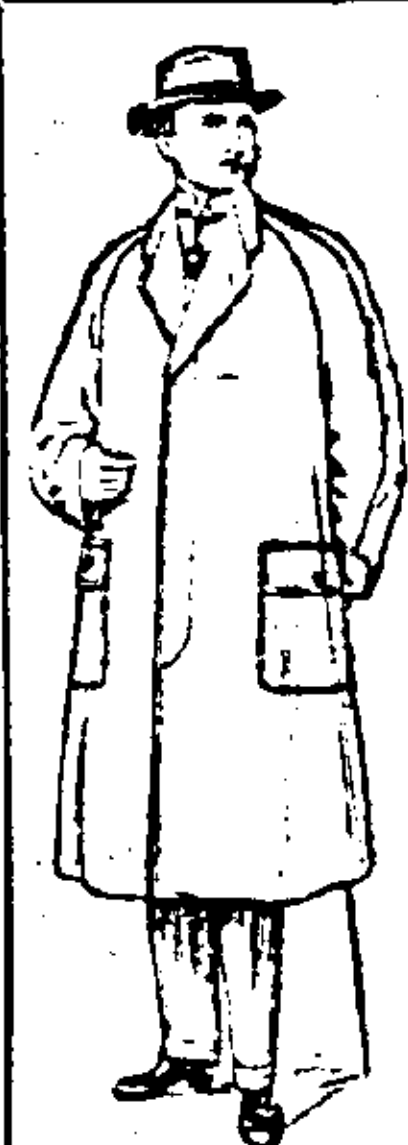
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SHIPPING NEWS.

JAPANESE SHIPS COMMANDEERED.

The Yoshida-maru Nos. 1 and 2 and the Doyo-maru have been commandeered by the Government from the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha for the purpose of transporting Japanese soldiers to and from the garrisons in Manchuria. This brings the number of ships so far commandeered up to 15 in all.

NEW FORMOSA STEAMER SERVICE.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has decided, in accordance with the order of the Governor-General of Formosa, to open a new South Seas route between Formosa and Southern China ports. The first steamer, the Satsuki-maru (2,000 tons) left on April 3rd, and was to call at Taku, Hongkong, Bangkok, and Singapore. On the return trip Bangkok is omitted. It is understood that the object of the new line is to develop the markets of these countries for the native produce of Formosa. Two steamers will make the trip monthly.

AMERICAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

Mr. E. H. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, in an address to the National Merchant Marine League, outlined a plan for the new merchant marine. This plan is opposed by Government ownership and proposes the sale of the Government-owned ships to Americans only, at prices fixed by the world's markets. The terms are to be 25 per cent. down and the balance within ten years. He advocated the fixation of maximum freight rates and the establishment of a Government merchant marine development fund; also that a number of trade routes important to the immediate future welfare of American commerce should be developed. He advocated the appointment of Government representatives to the boards of directors of the shipping companies.

REDUCTION OF FORMOSA FREIGHTS.

The term of the Kobo-Keelung steamship service subsidised by the Government-General of Formosa expired on the 31st of last month. But it is now reported that the N.Y.K. and O.S.K. steamship companies have decided to continue the service with freight rates similar as a whole to the old ones. It is anticipated that the following alteration will be effected in the said rates: Sundries will be charged 77 per cent. The freight for bean-cake fertiliser will be reduced by 30 per cent. and that for sugar on the return voyage will be reduced by 28 per cent. The timber rate will be cut down by 40 per cent. On an average the reduction is by 30 to 40 per cent. Under these circumstances, the rates charged by the Yamashita Steamship Company for the loading of Formosan sugar will have to be reduced accordingly.

TRAIN FERRY ACROSS IRISH SEA.

The big scheme of the Irish Packing Company to run train ferries between Dublin and Fleetwood is held up for the moment by the failure of the company up to the present to obtain a licence for a slaughter house in Dublin from the Corporation. The company have obtained the offer of the lease of a large tract of land beside the Liffey at deep water, but the Corporation, before granting a licence for abattoirs, want to bind the company to use up all the offal in Dublin in tanneries and other industries to be started by the company. Sir Arthur Du Cros, however, has written to the Corporation stating that he will arrange for a representative of the company to meet the Public Health Committee very soon. If an agreement is reached Dublin will become a great centre of industrial activity. Having behind it the great fattening lands of Meath, it is splendidly situated for a dead-meat trade, and it has every facility for all subsidiary industries connected with the slaughter of cattle. It is proposed to purchase three of the train ferries which have been used so successfully elsewhere during the war; but if the War Office ferries are not available others of similar design will be constructed. The capital cost involved is expected to be something like £2,000,000.

U.S. CONSCIENCE MEN RELEASED.

Mr. Newton D. Baker, Secretary for War, has ordered the release of 113 conscientious objectors imprisoned at Fort Leavenworth (Kansas) who, upon examination, were found to be sincere in their objections to military service. None of the released men had been serving sentences imposed by court-martial.

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CHINKIANG & WUHU	Tamsui	25th Apr. at d'light.
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Tijilwang	Java	24th Apr.	29th Apr.	Japan
Tjikini	Java	1st May		

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Building.

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haitan	A. H. Stewart	SUN. 20th Apr. at 10 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kwaisang	Tues. 22nd Apr. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Wed. 23rd Apr. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Choyang	Wed. 23rd Apr. at d'light.
TIENSIN	Choyang	Thurs. 24th Apr. at d'light.
MANILA	Choyang	Fri. 25th Apr. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Choyang	Sat. 26th Apr. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 2nd May at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is now being reorganised and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—On sailing per month between Singapore and Sandakan by a steamer having up to date accommodation for 9 to 11 days.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuantan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dairi.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

"All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto."

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK

S. S. "SLAVIC PRINCE"

Will be despatched for New York about
End of April.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
Agents.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"CHIFUKU MARU" Sunday, 27th April.
"AMUR MARU" 20th May. (Call Marseilles).
GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co's steamer "INAHO MARU" Monday, 5th May.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
"HAWAII MARU" 25th May.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'PORE.
"INAHO MARU" Monday, 5th May.
"KASADO MARU" Tuesday, 6th May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.
"SHISEN MARU" Wednesday, 8th May.

SYDNEY, MELBURN—Monthly service calling at AUUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
"NANKIN MARU" 10th June.

VICTORIA, VAN COUVER & CANADA via MANILA, KES. LUIG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, M. JI, KOBE
YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
"CHICAGO MARU" Saturday, 19th April, at 1 p.m.

"AFRICA MARU" 22nd May.
HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.
"DAITSU MARU" Thursday, 24th April.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive at and depart from the 3rd Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 24th April.
"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 27th April.

KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.
JAPAN PORTS—KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
"BURMA MARU" 28th April.
"NANKIN MARU" 3rd May.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
K. YAMASAKI, Manager.
Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1
NANYO MARU No. 2
NANYO MARU No. 3
SODEGAURA MARU.
KYODO MARU No. 13
TAMON MARU No. 1
ASOSAN MARU.
CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR
FREIGHT BETWEEN
HONGKONG,
BANGKOK
and/or
SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to:—
M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.
Tel. No. 140 & 155. Top Floor, King's Building.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE: KOBE.

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BALDAR, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAU,
SANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI AND TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts,
Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to
Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,
M. HASHIMOTO,
General Agents.
Telephone No. 2108.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS
BETWEEN
CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN
and SEATTLE.

S.S. "SENATOR"

SAILS FOR

SEATTLE—APRIL 23rd.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination	Vessel's Name	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Swatow and Bangkok	Changchow B. & S.	21 Apr.	
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Yama M. N. Y. K.	21 Apr.	
St. Louis and Calcutta	Kwasang J. M. Co.	22 Apr.	
Haiphong	Nitoku M. O. S. K.	22 Apr.	
Shanghai	Siatang B. & S.	22 Apr.	
Shanghai	Wosang J. M. Co.	23 Apr.	
Shanghai	Choyang J. M. Co.	23 Apr.	
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Nashu M. O. S. K.	24 Apr.	
Shanghai	Su yang B. & S.	24 Apr.	
Calcutta via Ports	Shinbu M. N. Y. K.	24 Apr.	
Java	Pipans J. C. J. L.	4 Apr.	
Weihaiwei, Tientsin and Tientsin	Kueichow J. M. Co.	21 Apr.	
Bombay via Ports	Yoyo M. N. Y. K.	21 Apr.	
Manila	Fuonsang J. M. Co.	25 Apr.	
Kobe	Fraksang J. M. Co.	25 Apr.	
Shanghai and Tientsin	Caenan B. & S.	2 Apr.	
Japan Ports	Burma M. O. S. K.	24 Apr.	
Japan	Piliwon J. C. J. L.	29 Apr.	
Calcutta via Ports	Langoon M. N. Y. K.	E. on Apr.	
Manila	Loongsang J. M. Co.	2 May	
Japan Ports	Nanking M. O. S. K.	3 May	
Bombay via Ports	Inabo M. O. S. K.	5 May	

CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

s.s. "EQUATOR"

From SAN FRANCISCO
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
SHANGHAI AND MANILA

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on April 22nd 1919.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after April 23rd will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG
and SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CHAKSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st inst. at NOON will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KWONGSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st inst. at noon will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1919.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"NAMSANG"

having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd inst. at noon will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1919.

NOTICES.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT

CAR REPAIRS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS INCLUDING GENERAL
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL REPAIRS UNDER EUROPEAN
SUPERVISION.

Repainting a Specialty.

Enquiries and Inspection Invited.

MOTOR GARAGE

7 Russell St.

TEL. NO. 659 & 781.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used A1: A.B.T. Fifth Edition: Engineering, First and Second Edition: Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH IN FEET	BREADTH IN FEET	DEPTH IN FEET	TYPE OF DOCK	REMARKS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	Graving	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	Graving	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	Graving	
Pass Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	100	20	10	Graving	
Pass Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	100	20	10	Graving	
SHEWAN DOCK					
Central Dock	100	20	10	Graving	
East Dock	100	20	10	Graving	
West Dock	100	20	10	Graving	

HEAD
OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. K. 55.

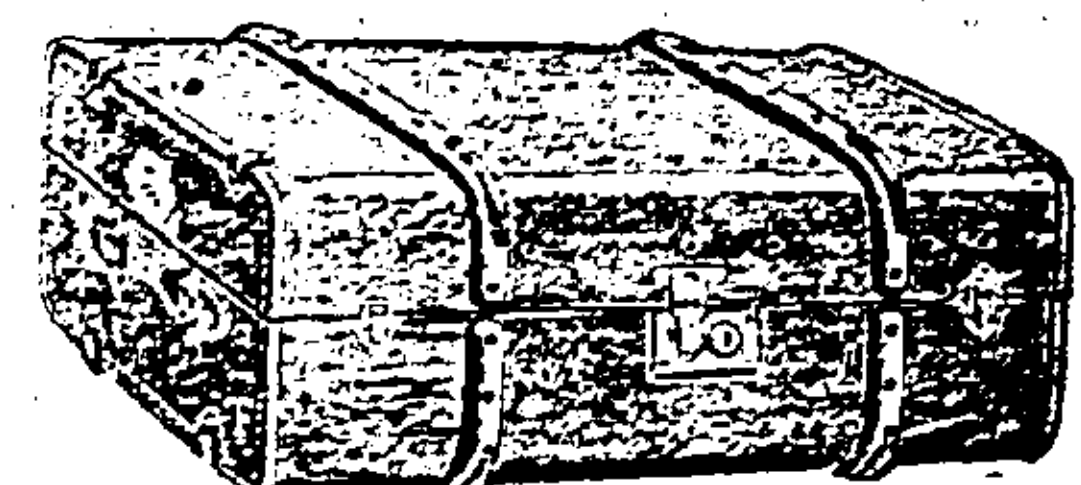
TOWN OFFICE:
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,
Telephone No. 2, Hongkong.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc. M.I.N.A. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TRAVELLING SUIT CASES

IF YOU ARE PLANNING FOR A VACATION TRIP, OR IF YOU ARE GOING HOME ON FURLOUGH
BE SURE TO GET A



FROM

SINCERE'S

LIGHT, HANDY AND MADE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

INSPECTION OF OUR STOCK CORDIALLY INVITED.

SHIPPING.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be dispatched on the 14th May to—

Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon
passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

Agents.

Telephone No. 1574.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The s.s. OBITIC PRINCE is due to
arrive here from New York towards the
end of April.

The American & Manthura Line
s.s. "JITABOEM" left New York for
Hongkong, Manila and Singapore on the
4th March and may be expected to arrive
at this port on the 20th May.

The s.s. O.S. HEJAZ left Singapore
for this Port on the 9th instant, with the
outward English Mails, and is due here
on the 17th instant.

The T.E.K. is in receipt of telegraphic
advice that the s.s. TENYO MARU,
arrived at Yokohama on the morning of
the 10th instant, according to schedule
and is due at this Port 2nd inst.

The T.E.K. is in receipt of telegraphic
advice from Yokohama that the s.s.
KOREA MARU arrived at that Port on
the 15th instant, and will sail again for
San Francisco on the 17th instant.

The R.M.S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA
left Yokohama for Hongkong via Japan
ports, Shanghai and Manila, on the 10th
April, and is due here on or about the
1st May.

REMEMBER
TEL. No. 977
FOR

MERCURY GARAGE

THE MOST
MODERN
CARS IN
TOWN.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL NAVAL THEATRE

IN AID OF THE CHILDREN'S MINISTERING LEAGUE

And under the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., The Officer Administering the Government; H.E. Vice-Admiral Sir F. C. Tudor-Tudor, K.C.M.G., C.B.; H.E. Major-General F. Ventris, G.O.C., China Command; and Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

9.15 FRIDAY, APRIL 25th 9.15

THE GRAND PANTOMIME ALADDIN

5.15 Matinee, Sat., April 26th 5.15

PRICES:

ORCHESTRA STALLS ... \$3.00
STALLS ... 2.00
PIT ... 1.00

MATINEE, Children Half Price. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.

Booking at **MOUTRIE'S.**

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES.

The Twin Screw s.s. "NEURALIA"

9082 Tons British Register
will be despatched from Hongkong
about the middle of May

Taking THROUGH PASSENGERS

(One Class) Direct to

MARSEILLES & LONDON

For Passage & Freight apply to

MACKINNON MACKENZIE

22 D'Arville Road, Central.

& CO.

MASSAGE.

By European Mass-ur for Euro-
peans exclusively. American &
Swedish Methods. Medically re-
commended. Appointments made
or Patients visited. Apply by
letter to - Mr. F. James, c/o
"Hongkong Telegraph."

LOST.

LOST: In the neighbourhood
of Mody Road and the sea
front, Kowloon a LADY'S GOLD
RING set with Large White
Sapphire. Finder will be rewarded
on returning to Box 15,
Hongkong Telegraph

CHEMISTS' SALARIES.

A number of chemists have
written to Home papers complain-
ing that the Council of the Insti-
tute of Chemistry has not realised
the necessity of obtaining more
adequate salaries for qualified
men. The secretary is stated to
be, or to have been recently, in
France arranging for the demo-
bilitation of chemists, but it is
added that prospective new
salaries of £300 are only equivalent
to a pre-war salary of £137
10s.

THE "UNWRITTEN" LAW.
At Manchester Assizes recently
Vivian Corydon was sentenced to
seven years' penal servitude for
shooting Walter Davies. This
was the second time that Cory-
don had been indicted for
shooting the man. On the first
occasion the jury acquitted him,
influenced by allegations that
Davies had had illicit relations
with Mrs. Corydon during her
husband's absence in the Army.
The Judge said he regarded
Corydon as a poor, misguided
fool with a villainous temper.

統辦 永安有限公司
WING ON CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS,

Most up-to-date and Cheapest House
in Hongkong.

Prompt attention given to Orders.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

C. R. C. v CIVIL SERVICE.

Great interest was taken in
this match, played at Causeway
Bay on Saturday, in view of the
fact that a win for the Chinese
would have displaced their
opponents from the head of the
League's table. A hard fought
game however resulted in a draw.

C. R. C.	
Wei Lee San, b Lambie	21
Ng Sze Kwong, c Thompson, b	27
Bird	10
Un Hew Fan, b Ling	10
C. Lee, c Ling, b Lambie	17
H. Ching, st. Sara, b Lambie	10
Lay Tam Sze, c Ling, b	2
Lambie	2
Wong Po Keng, c Severn, b	24
Strange	3
C. F. Lee, h.w., b Severn	3
Chan Tin Sang, c and b	4
Lambie	4
Chung Wing Kui, not out	18
K.K. Wong, b Sara, b Strange	0
Extras	11

Total ... 147

Bowling.

O.	M.	R.	W.
Ling	9	1	27
Bird	11	4	38
Severn	6	1	30
Lambie	8	1	27
Strange	4	0	16

CIVIL SERVICE.

A. E. Wood, c Ching, b Un	8
Hew Fan	8
B. W. Bradbury, c Lee, b Un	17
Hew Fan	17
P. T. Bumble, c K. K. Wong,	2
b Lee	2
F. Syms Thompson, c Ng Sze	10
Kwong, b Un Hew Fan	10
R. E. O. Bird, run out	21
F. Ling, b Un Hew Fan	13
R. A. Duncan, run out	10
W. H. Edmonds, not out	26
H. E. Strange, not out	5
C. Sara did not bat	0
Hon. Mr. Severn, c Ng Sze	13
Kwong, b Wei Lee San	8
Extras	8

Total ... 133

Bowling.

O.	M.	R.	W.
Un Hew Fan	16	3	48
C. Lee	8	0	36
Ng Sze Kwong	7	1	18
Wei Lee San	2	0	13
Ching	2	0	10

MANCHESTERS v KOWLOON.

Kowloon secured a victory over
the soldiers by a big margin in
this match, played at King's Park,
Stapleton, for the home team,
made a splendidly compiled 72.
Lieut. Cavenaugh for the
Manchesters also put up a fine
score of 58. Scores:—

MANCHESTERS.	
Cpl. Horrocks, b Overy	1
Cpl. Deakin, b James	0
Lt. Cavenaugh, b Blackburn	58
R. S. M. Keenan, c Taylor, b	9
Overy	9
Lt. Col. R. K. Harvey, c and b	1
Overy	1
Capt. Goode, b Overy	1
Pte. Filmer, c Stapleton, b	2
Overy	2
Sgt. Allison, b James	0
C. S. M. Goodman, c and b	2
James	2
C. Q. M. S. Smith, b James	5
Sgt. Kelly, not out	24
Extras	3

Total ... 106

Bowling.

O.	M.	R.	W.
James	16	3	46
Overy	15	3	36
Taylor	2	0	14
Blackburn	2	0	7

KOWLOON.

D. M. Goodall, run out	23
L. J. Blackburn, b Cavenaugh	5
A. A. Claxton, c Keenan, b	11
Cavenaugh	11
J. P. Robinson, b Cavenaugh	44
C. J. Stapleton, not out	72
C. P. James, b Cavenaugh	0
A. de Sousa, did not bat	0
J. H. Mead, c Smith, b Good-	0
man	0
H. H. Taylor, not out	5
J. D. Birrell, did not bat	0
H. Overy, did not bat	0
Extras	9

Total for 6 wks ... 164

Bowling.

O.	M.	R.	W.
Lt. Cavenaugh	15	1	49
Cpl. Horrocks	11	2	35
R. S. M. Keenan	6	0	36
G. S. M. Goodman	6	0	35

SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL.

EXHIBITION MATCH AT THE VALLEY.

A large crowd assembled at
the Valley on Saturday to witness
the third meeting of St. Joseph's
College and Staffs and Depart-
ments. Although only a friendly
match, this was a very exciting
game and both teams had their
best sides out, the only noticeable
absentees being Hyndman at
back for St. Joseph's whose place
was taken by Xavier.

The teams set a warm pace from
the start, and some fine work
between Silva and A. Hyndman
was just spoilt in time by Schooler.
Ellarby and Street got going in
style for Staffs, but the College
backs cleared, and Omar started
a very promising move which
fully tested Glennie, the
goalie saving in fine style.
Each goal had narrow escapes
and many good chances were lost
by both sides. At the interval
there was nothing scored.

In the second half, the Staffs
tried desperately to open the
scoring, but the inside forwards
bumbled with good chances, and
St. Joseph's broke through, Main
missing badly, which let Xavier
in on the left, and the winger beat
Glennie with a fine effort. Staffs
should have scored just after, but
Souza punched out in fine style,
and again St. Joseph's profited
by a mistake of the Staffs' defence.
Xavier scoring close. The
game was very good here-
abouts. Silva and Omar
making some dashing runs,
and a fine bit of work by Ellarby,
who got clean through the
defence, deserved a score, but the
final shot was a stray. Souza just
after brought off a really fine
clearance with several Staffs
forwards pressing him, and at the
other end Xavier just headed
wide of the post in a good
attempt. The game was a
good one and both teams went
for their work with rare deter-
mination. On the day's play St.
Joseph's were the better team,
being fast and nippy and the dis-
advantage of height was counter-
balanced by rare dash. Souza
in goal was very safe and saved
his side on numerous occasions.

Ogley played a very sound
game at back and Sophr was the
outstanding half-back in the
game. Omar gave us glimpses
of his old form on the wing, and
Xavier had a day out, nearly
completing the hat-trick. Silva
and Hyndman were always in the
thick of things.

Glennie and Schooler served
their side with great credit, the
back playing a very strong game.
His partner was erratic, and
Shariff, Knight, Street and
Ellarby were the pick of the others.
The Staffs' forwards were weak
compared with their opponents
and their passing was poor.

At the conclusion of the game,
the League Cup and medals were
handed to the players by Mrs.
Macaulay, in the absence of
Major Hammett, who was pre-
vented from being present by
duty. Master Gunner May con-
gratulated the teams on their
success this year and hoped the
winners would figure in the
Senior League next year. The
records of the two teams for the
past season are:—

ST. JOSEPH'S.

P.	W.	D.	L.	For	Agst.	Pts.
14	11	1	2	33	8	23

STAFFS AND DEPTS.

P.	W.	D.	L.	For	Agst.	Pts.
14	8	5	1	22	8	21

On Saturday next, South China
Athletic plays a selected team from
the League prior to their de-
parture for Manila, where they
are representing China in the
football events.

QUIZ.

LAWN TENNIS.

H.K.C.C. TOURNAMENT.

In the Doubles Handicap on
Saturday, A. Morse and F. A.
Reidmond (owe 4/6) beat N. E.
Kent and J. S. Jennings (owe 3/0)
8-6, 6-4.

Morse and Reidmond will meet
Col. Crisp and Capt. Murray
(scratch) in the final.

SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

To-morrow N. E. Kent will
meet T. Mashima in the final of
the Singles Championship.

THE POLICE RESERVE.

SEARCH SUPERVISING TO BE EQUALLY SHARED.

As a deal of misunderstanding
has arisen regarding the recent
Police Reserve Order intimating
that all patrols except the Search
Supervising Squad and Mounted
Patrols were to cease after the
18th instant, the Telegraph this
morning secured from Mr. J. W.
Franks, the Acting D. S. P. of
the Force, a statement explaining
the situation.

Mr. Franks informed us that
for some weeks past—certainly a
month—the question of lighten-
ing the duties of members of the
Force had been under consider-
ation, and the notification issued
in Orders was the result of
the deliberations undertaken.
He pointed out, however,
that correspondence to the Press,
as well as certain of the news-
papers, were entirely wrong in
assuming that the idea was to
excuse a certain section of the
Force from duty whilst requiring
others to continue their work.

The whole situation could not be
explained in Orders, but the
Order containing the notification
referred to, also announced that
a meeting of Company Commis-
sioners was to be held on Tues-
day. That meeting, said Mr. Franks,
was being called for the express
purpose of redistributing the
duties of the Force, and the plan
proposed was that the Search
Supervising work should be done
by the whole of the members of
the Force—by the men now
relieved from ordinary patrols,
as well as by the Search Super-
vising Squad itself.

"There is no idea," said Mr.
Franks, "either has there ever
been any of excusing a part of
the Force from its duties and then
asking others to carry on their
work as usual." The whole of
the duties, would be fairly
apportioned, so that each man
did his proper share, and the
Mounted Section would also have
its duties lessened.

Mr. Franks added that the
C.S.P. (Mr. Wolfe) had been just
as keen as he had in endeavour-
ing to re-arrange the duties for
the benefit of the whole Force.

LAYMEN ON THE CLERGY.

At the Canterbury House of
Laymen recently Mr. Athelstan
Riley urged the necessity of
standing firm on the integrity and
character of the Scripture. He
was profoundly disgusted as a
Churchman with the Dean of
Lincoln in conversation
stating that he did not believe
the story of the Flood. Lord
Hugh Cecil said if the clergy
spent more time in expounding
the Bible instead of imitating
the leading articles of the day
and giving their opinions of sub-
jects of popular interest it would
be far better.

THE "TELEGRAPH"

IS

THE FEATURE PAPER.

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"CURRENT COIN"

On TUESDAYS for

"AN ISLANDER'S DIARY"

On WEDNESDAYS for

"MODERN MODES"

On THURSDAYS for

"MUSICAL JOTTINGS"

On FRIDAYS for

"ROBBIE'S LETTER"

On SATURDAYS for the

"PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT"

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY.

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favor & feature appears.

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NOW RUNNING IN LONDON. THE BRILLIANT COMEDY OF LOVE AND LAUGHTER	
SATURDAY, 26th April	"THE MAN FROM TORONTO."
HORACE ANSTLEY VACHELL'S GREAT PLAY	
MONDAY, 28th April	"THE CASE OF LAUV CAMBER."
THE THRILLING CANADIAN DRAMA TIGER'S CLUB ... DORIS PHILLIPS	
TUESDAY, 29th April	"TIGER'S CLUB."
STANLEY HOUGHTON'S BRILLIANT COMEDY	
WEDNESDAY, 30th April	"The YOUNGER GENERATION."
WALTER HOWARD'S ROMANTIC DRAMA	
THURSDAY, 1st May	"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY."
THE SCREAMING LONDON FARCE	
FRIDAY, 2nd May	"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF."
THE FAMOUS THREE-GENERATION PLAY "MILESTONES."	
SATURDAY, 3rd May	"MILESTONES."
BRITAIN'S GREAT WORK ON THE SOCIAL EVIL "DAMAGED GOODS" (FOR ADULTS ONLY)	
MONDAY, 5th May	"DAMAGED GOODS."
THE GREAT SPY PLAY "SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE." BY WALTER HOWARD	
TUESDAY, 6th May	"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE."

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PEACE CELEBRATIONS.			
JAPANESE RED LANTERNS.			
DIAMETER			
8 inches 11 1/2 inches			
Per Case of 500			
Per 100			
Per dozen			
	\$35.00	\$50.00	
	7.50	11.00	
	1.00	1.25	
CANDLES, to burn about five hours,			
can be supplied at \$2.40 per 100.			
PRICES NETT—CASH ON DELIVERY.			
PLACE YOUR ORDERS EARLY.			
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.			

THE ABOLITION OF CONSCRIPTION.

SLOW AND DIFFICULT TASK.

Major-General Sir F. Maurice writes in the *Daily News* as follows:—

In a recent answer in the House to a question by Mr. George Lambert, Mr. Churchill reminded us of some of the difficulties of military reconstruction. Mr. Lambert was inquiring about the possibilities of getting home the Territorials who have been serving in India and in the Far East during the past four and a half years. Everyone sympathises with these men, who volunteered for service overseas during the first critical period of the war. By so doing they enabled Kitchener to send to France the Indian Corps and four British divisions of regulars, all of which arrived at a time when our line was strained to snapping point; that is to say Kitchener by replacing regular troops abroad with Territorials was able to collect a timely reinforcement, the fighting strength of which actually exceeded that of our army at Mons. These Territorials not only garrisoned India and the East, but most of them fought in Mesopotamia or Palestine or both, and they have been represented in Russia. Further, that were given a specific promise that they would be brought home before the end of the war, and that promise it has not been possible to keep. Why?

REMAKING THE REGIMENTAL BODY.

The Territorials might have been released at once if we could have sent conscript battalions to take their place, but no one is authorising us to send such a course as practicable or desirable, and the new regular army is to-day being enlisted for a voluntary basis. The men have lately been coming in well; indeed, Mr. Churchill told us a few days ago that he was getting more than 1,000 volunteers a day; but it is only quite recently that this has been so. The first response to the call for volunteers was very disappointing, and I do not think that Mr. Churchill to-day has more than one-third of the number he needs to constitute the new battalions which are to take the place of the Territorials. Most of the men who are volunteering have served during the war, and part of the bargain made with them is that they shall receive a bounty and be given a holiday. This holiday varies in length from two to three months, according to the period which the men undertake to serve abroad. Now the old regular army has practically disappeared, and we have to build up a new voluntary army to take its place. As the men have only recently begun to come in freely, and they cannot be formed in their regiments until they have had their holiday, it is quite impossible that these regiments can be ready to go abroad for many months.

TROOP MOVEMENTS IN THE EAST.

In ordinary times the season for moving troops between the East and home closes about the middle of April, and does not reopen till the middle of the following September. The reason for this is that it is cruelly to send troops through the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf during the hot weather. We had from a dire necessity to do this sometimes during the war, but it always caused suffering and occasionally loss of life. Therefore we shall not be able to begin to send out the new battalions until the middle of September, and it would be optimistic to expect that the new garrisons will all be in their places and the old ones all home until this time next year. The most that can be done at present is that those men who have suffered most in health from continuous service in the East should be brought back. It is hoped that about 20,000 of these will have sailed before the hot weather begins.

THE NEED FOR GARRISONS.

It is clear then that the recreation of a voluntary army and the getting of it into its place is

at best a slow and complicated business. It is equally obvious that we cannot, without neglecting our duties and responsibilities, leave the East ungarrisoned. Only a few days ago, in the House of Lords, Lord Bryce was asking for more, not fewer garrisons, in order that we might be able to afford protection to the Christian population of Armenia and Georgia, where brigandage and murder are still rife. The assassination of the Amir of Afghanistan is a reminder that on our Indian frontier we have restless, unruly and warlike peoples liable to sudden and apparently unreasoning outbursts of fanaticism. The whole world is perturbed and anxious, and it is necessary to be very cautious in weakening the guarantees for the security of life and liberty.

A PREMATURE DEMAND.

I see that a movement has been set on foot in certain influential quarters to demand that the abolition of compulsory service shall coincide with the signature of the treaty of peace. It appears to me to be necessary that those who advocate this course should consider their position very carefully, and define exactly what they mean. I have no doubt whatever but that the great bulk of opinion, both in the country and in the army, is in favour of the abolition of conscription at the earliest possible date. Therefore a demand for the abolition of conscription is a march to timber. We have recently seen that the bonds of discipline in the army, as it is to-day, are not of the tightest, and an inclination to carry through a popular and desirable measure before the time for it is ripe may have very serious consequences. It is not unduly optimistic to expect that Germany may know her mind on this point, and the preliminary of peace be signed by the end of May. It is reasonable to think that this will happen before August, but it is out of the question that we shall have a voluntary army ready to take over the protection of our dependencies until long after next summer. To abolish conscription before the voluntary army is ready would be to create chaos.

WHEN IT CAN BE ABOLISHED.

All this is quite apart from the question of whether or not it will be necessary for us to maintain an army of occupation in Germany after peace is signed in order to ensure the due fulfilment of the peace terms, what the strength of that army should be, and how it should be fed. Until those terms and Germany's attitude towards them are known, I am not prepared to express an opinion on these matters. It does, however, appear to me to be highly dangerous in the present times to demand the abolition of conscription upon any given date. Those who take that course are liable to spoil their case by asking for the impossible. The wisest and safest method of doing away with the necessity for compulsory service is to encourage in every possible way the reorganisation of a regular army of the requisite size on a voluntary basis. Until that is achieved, the abolition of conscription is not practicable.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIP TRUST.

The Rhodes Trust, in their report for 1918, state that nine scholars were in residence during the year. Of these, four had previously been on active service, two had been rejected on medical grounds and three were carrying on their medical studies with a view to early qualification. There were also in residence in 1918, 15 holders of Overseas Scholarships, granted by the Rhodes Trust and certain other bodies. From the 50 scholars elected for 1917-18 took military service, two were rejected on medical grounds and accepted Government work, and two have been otherwise employed. The election of scholars, postponed on account of the war, will be resumed in October next. It is hoped that by that time demobilisation will be so far completed that intending candidates who have taken military service will have an opportunity to compete.

FREE SPEECH IN AMERICA.

APPEAL BY UPTON SINCLAIR.

In view of the heavy sentences passed by American Courts on conscientious objectors and other opponents of the war, Upton Sinclair, the well-known writer and himself a strong supporter of the war against Germany, has addressed the following appeal to President Wilson:—

Nov. 11, 1918, Armistice Day. President Woodrow Wilson, Washington, D. C.

Sir,—It has been your fortune this day to be able to give to the American people the gladdest tidings in their history, perhaps the gladdest tidings ever given to mankind. The last stronghold of oppression and enslavement in Europe has been broken, and the pathway of justice and freedom is clear before the peoples of the world. For the part which you have played in this accomplishment, the undersigned pay to you a tribute of gratitude, which we believe that men through all time will continue to acknowledge.

But upon the completeness of our satisfaction there is one shadow, on account of which we now petition you, requesting an act of enlightened generosity, which will do more than anything else to complete the joy of all lovers of social justice in this great hour. There are now in jail or under sentence in America something over a thousand men and women, with several thousand more under indictment for violation of the laws forbidding propaganda against the war and the draft. We are referring to persons convicted of acts of violence against the Government or of putting with the enemy, but to those persons who from religious or humanitarian motives have felt impelled to speak or to write against this war. Their judgement seemed to us mistaken, but we know that their sincerity and integrity is beyond question. Some of them have been our friends and associates in past times, so we are able to understand their point of view. They had been agitating against war—all war—and they were caught in a desperate emergency, which commanded them to reverse the conviction of a lifetime. That there should be many who could not make this change was, humanly speaking, inevitable; and as a result many honest and zealous idealists are now in jail, the victims of a prison system which all enlightened Americans know to be a relic of barbarism and a shame to our country. Some of them have been given sentences of shocking severity—twenty, even thirty years. Never at the height of its insolence, never against its most dreaded enemies, did the German Autocracy venture anything so extreme as that; the sentence of Karl Liebknecht to four years is contrasted with that of Rose Pastor Stokes and Eugene V. Debs to twenty years, and this contrast remains as a thorn in the conscience of every liberal in America. It drives into opposition and rebellion thousands of men and women who would otherwise gladly support your policies; it increases enormously the bitterness of the class-struggle now going on in our midst, and it brings to despair many of us who are labouring with all our force to avert from America the kind of social cataclysm which has befallen unhappy Russia. Therefore we implore you, Mr. President, to exercise at once the power vested in you by law to remove this blot from our national shield.

With the surrender of the last stronghold of the enemy, the last power which can of its own self will disturb the peace of the world, there is gone the last reason that could by any possibility justify the holding of pacifists and anti-militarists in jail. The persons who now wish to keep them there are not the friends of your policies of enlightenment and justice, but on the contrary their bitter enemies—and this whether such persons are of your own party or of the opposition. They are glad to have such prisoners in jail, because the prisoners are Socialists or Anarchists

or I. W. W.'s; they would like to have all the rest of such persons in jail for life, and they say so freely—sometimes from the judicial bench. The result is that every prisoner so held becomes a centre of class-bitterness, an incitement to class-war. If clemency is refused, and our "political prisoners" are held in jail after all danger from outside enemies is past, the radical forces of the country will inevitably interpret their incarceration as an act of social oppression camouflaged as patriotism. There will be general strikes and insurrections for the purpose of freeing them. On the other hand, we believe and urge that an Act of Amnesty, proclaimed by you, to apply, not merely to all under sentence, but to all under indictment, would do more than any other one thing to heal the wounds of war in this country, and to make it possible for us to achieve in orderly and sensible fashion the vast industrial reorganisation which is now recognised as inevitable.

Also, Mr. President, we would point out to you that the restrictions on publication and speech, which you have considered necessary in war-time, and to which some of us libertarians have brought ourselves to consent, not without many misgivings and distresses of soul, become unnecessary and utterly beyond possibility of justification, now that the power of the German Autocracy is broken. We ask you, Sir, to order immediately the restoration of full liberty of the press and of assembly and petition; more especially we ask you to abolish immediately and definitely and without qualification, all restrictions upon the use of the postal service for political and social propaganda, and all political restrictions upon the right of Americans to cross the seas. We who have surrendered temporarily the convictions of our lifetimes, and supported your Administration through this war, have had to endure many taunts from our former associates, who did not share our faith in you. They ridiculed the idea that these restrictions upon freedom were for the war and only for the war. They told us that they were capitalist restrictions, enforced by capitalist governments, and that they would be maintained in full force after the war, and used to prevent the advance of social justice and industrial democracy. That we are sensitive to such taunts goes without saying; we are anxious, not merely for our faith in you but for the whole future of mankind, bound up as it is in the pledge for democracy and justice which you have given to the world. We now ask you to make good your pledges, and to confound every partisan of privilege and exploitation in America. The hour when we learn that this petition has been granted by you will be the happiest hour in our lives.

GENERAL NEWS.

SIR OLIVER LODGE RESIGNS.

At a meeting of the Governors of the Birmingham University recently Sir Oliver Lodge announced that he had decided to resign his position as Principal at the end of the present session in order to make room for a younger man. Sir Oliver said he had passed the professional age limit. He intended, he added, to devote the remainder of his life to the problem of the ether of space in both its physical and psychological relations. He had been in Birmingham 19 years, and the growth of the University during that period was a monument to the public services of those leading citizens who had watched over and fostered its growth. He would greatly feel the wrench on leaving the city. In the region of conjoint physics and psychology there was much work to be done, and in devoting himself to studies in which his special training might be useful he was hoping to be able to do better service than by continuing to hold a position which was more fit to be held by a younger man. Sir Oliver Lodge is in his sixty-eighth year.

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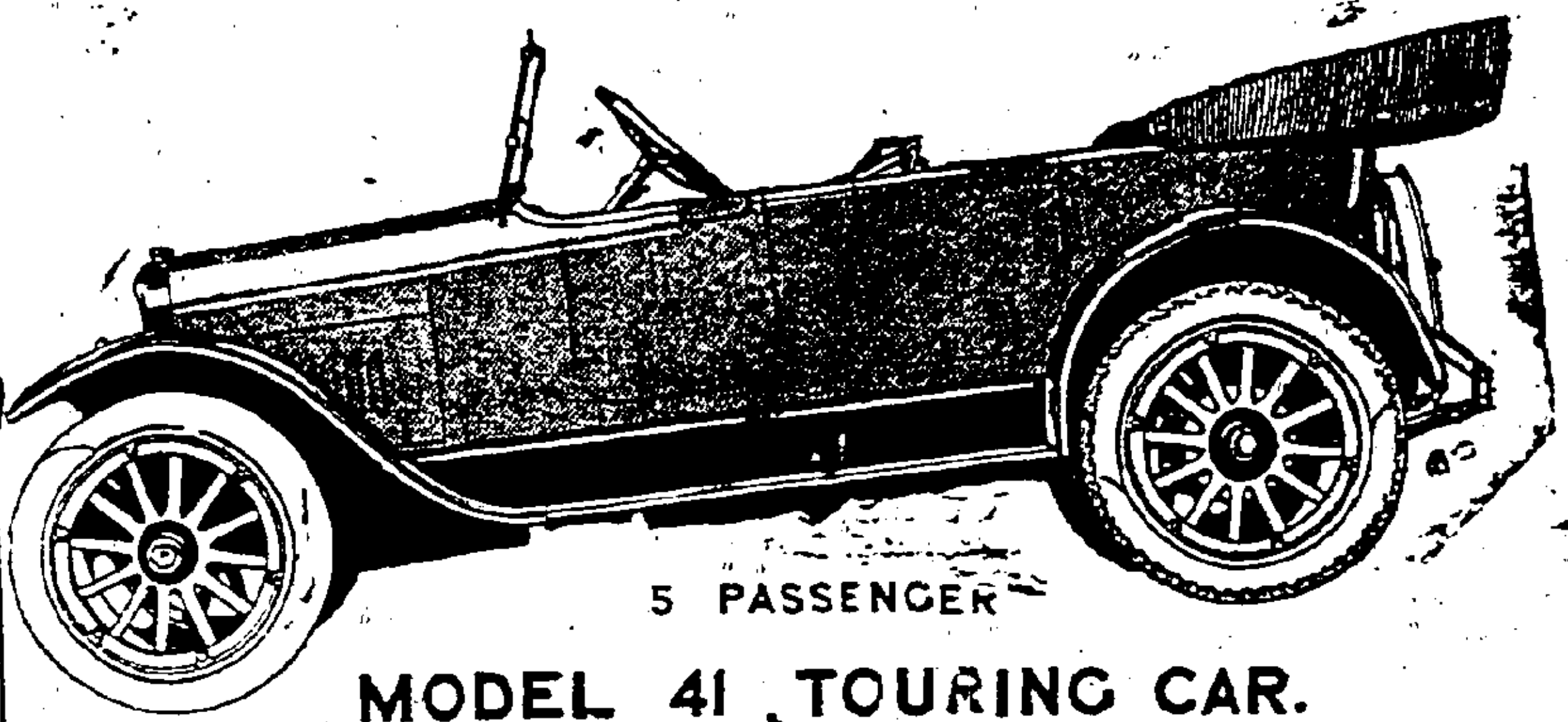
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PUBLIC INFORMATION METHODS RAISED.

Further questions bearing on the subject of a Department of Public Information which the Government have under consideration were asked in the Commons recently. Mr. Bonar Law informed Mr. Hodge that the verbatim account of the Prime Minister's interview with the Miners' Federation at Downing-street was published as an advertisement. In the very exceptional circumstances of the case the widest possible publicity should be given to the proceedings between the Prime Minister and the Executive of the Miners' Federation. The cost of the publication, £4,450, would be charged against the vote for the Ministry of Labour.

Mr. Deakin asked whether the new Department of Public Information was being set up for the purpose of advertising virtues of the Coalition Government which they had not got. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bonar Law: The answer is in the negative. Captain Redmond: Is it the intention of the Government to publish a newspaper to propagate Coalition literature under this Department?

Mr. Bonar Law: No, sir. Mr. MacVeagh: Is it proposed to issue any more biographies of the Prime Minister. (Laughter.)

No reply was given. Mr. Bonar Law informed Mr. Starrock that he had nothing at present to add to the answer he gave him recently, which was to the effect that the question of setting up a definite Department for Public Information was receiving consideration.

BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.

London, 22nd March.—The following is the result of the Billiards Championship played at Thurston's, Leicester Square: Inman, 14,000; Stevenson, 9,488.

SALE ON

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SWATOW DRAWN WORK, SILK & GRASS LINEN EMBROIDERIES
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CARS FOR HIRE.

Chandler, 7 Passenger: £8.00 per hour

Hudson Super Six: 7.00 " "

Oaklands: 6.00 " "

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NOTICE.

WISEMAN, LTD.

DINNER DANCE

TO-DAY

Easter Monday, April 21st.

D. M. GOODALL,

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HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON and COMPANY LIMITED, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of April, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary
Hongkong, 7th February, 1919.

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WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF TYPEWRITERS ALWAYS IN STOCK AND SOLICIT YOUR ORDER FOR INSPECTION.

WE SPECIALISE IN TYPEWRITER REPAIRS WHICH ARE EXECUTED BY EXPERT MECHANICS.

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LESSONS IN CHINESE

MR. LI HON YAN, a Chinese, and a Frenchman, has been teaching Chinese and French for many years. He has a great method of teaching Chinese and French, and he has a great number of pupils. He has a great number of pupils, and he has a great number of pupils. He has a great number of pupils, and he has a great number of pupils.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

TT Hongkong, 17 April, 1919.	3/3 3/4
30 d/s. Demand	3/3 15/16
30 d/s. Demand	3/4 1/16
30 d/s. Demand	3/4 3/16
4 m/s. Demand	3/4 5/16
TT Shanghai	Nom.
TT Singapore	141 3/4
TT Japan	151
TT India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
TT San Francisco	77 1/4
co & New York	190 3/4
TT Java	Nom.
TT Manila	Nom.
TT France	4 6 3/4
Demand, Paris	4 6 3/4

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/5
4 m/s. D/P	3/5 1/4
6 m/s. D/P	3/5 1/4
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	3/5 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco co & New York	79 1/4
4 m/s. Manila	Nom.
4 m/s. France	4 8 3/4
6 m/s. France	4 8 3/4
Demand Germany	Nom.
Demand New York	77 1/4
TT Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
TT Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	159 1/4
Demand, Singapore	141 3/4
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Bangkok	46 1/4
Sovereign	5 9 3/4 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz.	41 1/4
Bar Silver, per oz.	Nom.

SUBSIDIARY COINS

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Hong 50 cts sub.	5 1/2 dis.
" 10 "	5 1/2 dis.
" 5 "	5 1/2 dis.
C. coins	5 1/2 dis.

NOTICE.

G. R.

All persons, with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Society will be CLOSED from the 19th April to the 25th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1919.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD

TIME TABLE	WEEK DAYS
7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.
8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
10.15 a.m.	10.15 a.m.
11.15 a.m.	11.15 a.m.
12.15 p.m.	12.15 p.m.
1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.
2.15 p.m.	2.15 p.m.
3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.
5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.
6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
7.15 p.m.	7.15 p.m.
8.15 p.m.	8.15 p.m.
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11.15 p.m.	11.15 p.m.
12.15 a.m.	12.15 a.m.
1.15 a.m.	1.15 a.m.
2.15 a.m.	2.15 a.m.
3.15 a.m.	3.15 a.m.
4.15 a.m.	4.15 a.m.
5.15 a.m.	5.15 a.m.
6.15 a.m.	6.15 a.m.
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4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.
5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.
6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
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11.15 p.m.	11.15 p.m.
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1.15 a.m.	1.15 a.m.
2.15 a.m.	2.15 a.m.
3.15 a.m.	3.15 a.m.
4.15 a.m.	4.15 a.m.
5.15 a.m.	5.15 a.m.
6.15 a.m.	6.15 a.m.
7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.
8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
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